

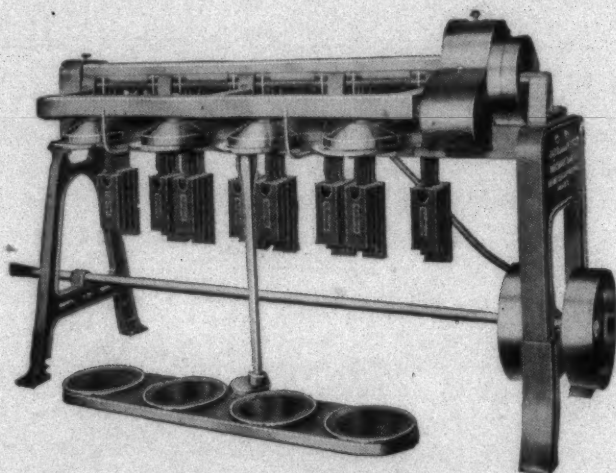
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917

NUMBER 24

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS



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### TEXTILE MACHINERY

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Reworking Plants

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## DUTCHER TEMPLES

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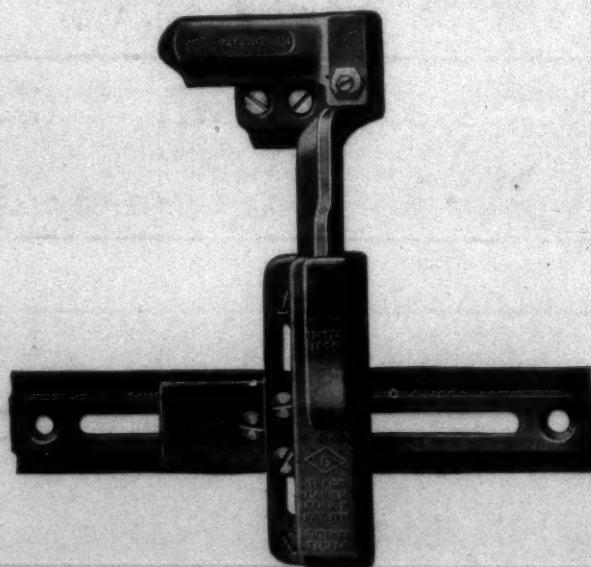
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Southern Office

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127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917

NUMBER 23

## *Southern Textile Exposition*

The following has been sent out by South. Located in Greenville it is the Southern Textile Exposition in situated practically in the real and regard to the textile show to be held geographic center of the industry. in November:

The unqualified success of the first show held in Greenville, S. C., by the Southern Textile Exposition in November, 1915, clearly indicated that there was room for permanent establishment of an organization to conduct at stated periods similar exhibitions. The 1915 show was the first of this kind that was ever attempted in the South, and was held somewhat as an experiment to see if it would serve a real need. The results showed that it did, and the permanent organization of the Southern Textile Exposition was the outcome of the desire to continue this service for the South. The first show was hurriedly organized and staged in a building more or less unsuited for the purpose, but in spite of the handicaps it was extremely successful in every respect.

The benefits derived by every participant, whether he was visitor or exhibitor, have been the source of constant comment by every one in position to know the results attained by the first show, and the desire on the part of practically everyone connected with the first show to come in on the second exhibition is proof positive that its value has been fully recognized.

The management and directors of the Southern Textile Exposition in preparing this booklet for the public wish to make the following brief statement concerning its second exposition.

The show will be held in the new exposition building, which has been especially designed to house it. Every feature for conducting a first class exhibition has been provided for in the plans for the building, and exhibitors can feel assured that every requisite, convenience, and facility for the display of their products will be at hand.

An examination of the plans of the building will show that the arrangement was carefully studied to attain an orderly and typical placing of exhibits and to afford every part of the building and practically every space the full attention of all visitors.

Hotel facilities of the city have been greatly enlarged, so that all exhibitors and visitors will be able to engage excellent accommodation.

The show will be strictly representative of the textile industry and allied branches in the South, and its location in Greenville, S. C., is fitting recognition of this city's prominence as the leading textile center of the

### Rules For Exhibitors.

Applicants for space should make at least six selections, numbered in the order of their preference. They should state the classes of goods to be shown, or the kinds of exhibits, and state the space to be occupied by each and the various connections required for light, power, water, waste and gas.

Each exhibitor will be required to show all of the articles described in his application, failing which the management may, at any time after the opening hour, allot any vacant space to such other applicant as may be deemed proper.

Department A is for the exhibit of all kinds of moving machinery and exhibits, which cannot be handled by the elevator. This department embraces the entire first floor, sections Nos. 1 to 175 inclusive.

Department B is for still machinery comparatively noiseless machinery (which cannot be assigned to the first floor), all kinds of supplies and building materials. This department embraces the entire second floor, sections Nos. 200 to 383 inclusive.

Department C is for textile fabrics, and supplies, which require wall space for their display. This department embraces the entire balcony, sections Nos. 500 to 538 inclusive.

Department D is for any kind of exhibit, but will be especially reserved for exhibits calling for the use of smoke flues or moving picture machine connections. Its seating capacity when thus arranged is 300. When thus used the movement of the visitors will be switched by and not through this space. Clear story height, 8 1-2 ft. This department embraces the mezzanine floor, sections Nos. 400 to 423 inclusive.

Floor spaces are all rated at 50 sq. feet. per section. All contain this much (less 10-in. square columns, where columns occur). Sections of irregular shape or less than 5 ft. in any dimension contain 2 to 5 sq. ft. additional, for which no charge will be made. Any number of sections may be thrown together. Exhibitors taking all space fronting on both sides of a cross aisle will be permitted to close the aisle and use it free of charge if desired.

Main aisles are 14 ft. wide with division rail, and cross aisles are usually 8 ft. wide.

Mechanical connections consist of water, waste, gas, electric light and power lines. Extension of all lines

from special connection box or ceiling mains will be at the expense of the exhibitors wishing water connections should secure space as near wall piers (which all have connection boxes) as possible. Any space can make all connections except for water.

All exhibits that can be directly driven by motors are expected to be thus driven. Where the nature of the exhibit is such that a direct drive is impossible and where shafting is required, specific mention of this fact must be made in application. Any shafting or motor for such exhibits must be furnished by the exhibitor.

Note overhead shaft drives are permissible only in Department "A." Rates for installing motors and special wiring: 5 H.P. or under, \$3.00; 5 to 10 H.P., \$5.00.

Cost of power, 30 cents per H.P. per day installed capacity.

Service: Power for motors, 3 phase 60 cy. 220 volts; power for lighting, single phase 110 volts.

General illumination will be provided for the building. Special drops may be connected by exhibitors. The building will be comfortably heated and well ventilated.

Arrangements will be provided in the Exposition Building for telephone and telegraph connections for all exhibitors desiring same.

The price for space will be \$1.00 per sq. ft. no discount for quantity or location.

One quarter the amount charged for space is to be paid upon receipt of notice that the application for space has been accepted. The balance of payment for space is to be paid on or before Nov. 1, 1917.

During the show and for two weeks prior thereto a representative of the management will be at the Bureau of Information, located in an office near the main entrance, where information on any matter may be obtained. Local and long distance telephone facilities and train bulletins are provided.

All goods must be plainly marked with the name of the consignor and the number of the space, addressed to Southern Textile Exposition Building, and will be received only at the entrance designated, where there will be on duty a receiving clerk, who will send notice of the arrival of the goods to the space for which the goods are marked immediately upon their arrival; but under no circumstances will goods be received on which there are charges of any kind. The receiving clerk is placed there for the convenience of the exhibitors. The management

will not be responsible for any loss of goods consigned to its care.

Goods may be placed from side alley, rear of building, or center aisle, or driveway.

### Preparation and Care of Exhibits.

Exhibitors must have their stands and exhibits cleaned and otherwise put in proper shape between the hours of 4 p. m. and 10 a. m. of each day. At no other time will any cleaning or arranging of exhibits be permitted.

It is expected that all exhibitors will arrange their exhibits between Oct. 29th and Nov. 10th, and have their exhibits ready for the public by Monday morning, Nov. 12th. No carpentry or other work that will make noisy labor of any sort will be allowed after that hour.

All exhibitors will be required to make a final settlement with Exposition Treasurer for all unpaid accounts that may have been incurred by them in the installation of their exhibits. This settlement must be made on or before Saturday noon, the last day of the exhibition.

Attention is called to the decoration and signs of the interior of the building. No decorators or sign painters other than the official decorators and sign painters will be allowed to work in the building.

It is distinctly understood that the lessees will not sublet any part of their space or allow to be exhibited therein any other articles than those manufactured or sold by the party to whom the space is allotted.

Under no consideration will any portion of an exhibit be allowed to be removed from the halls during the continuance of the Exhibition, except by the written consent of the management. All exhibits must be removed from the halls within one week after the close of the Exhibition.

On written application to the management, the exhibitor will receive an admission card for his own use, and also one for each employee necessary for the proper conduct of his exhibit. Each badge will be registered and is not transferable. The management reserves the right to determine the number of such admission cards that shall be issued.

Admission cards transferred and used by parties not legally authorized to use same, will be taken up and forfeited.

During the progress of the Exhibition, business between the exhibitor and management shall be conducted through one properly authorized representative, and through no other person. Each exhibitor

(Continued on Page 7.)



# Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company

A machinery plant, modern in every detail of the highest type, where every possible consideration is given to the comfort and convenience of the men, is that new plant of the Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., manufacturers of the well-known "Proctor" Dryers, used in the various branches of the textile industry. In the first place the location of the plant is excellent, on high ground at Sixth and Tabor Road, Philadelphia, where the workmen are surrounded by fresh air, light and sunshine, and the most healthful conditions. This requisite has really been foremost in the minds of the executives, as they contend a satisfied healthy employee is always a paying asset in maintaining production upon a proper scale and of the highest grade work.

The buildings are rather of a colonial type, brick and concrete, with white trimmings, presenting a most attractive appearance. A large and spacious building of two stories is devoted to the offices of the firm, with private reception rooms, conference rooms, etc., on the first floor. On the second floor is a large, well-lighted draughting room, with windows on all four sides, with the draughting tables placed at the windows. As an indication of the care taken of the comfort and convenience of the men in this department, Venetian blinds are used, which while shutting out the glare of the sun, will admit perfect light for their work. This department also includes a dark room with every facility for photographic work and a blueprint room with an electric blueprinting machine. In the basement of this building is a large vault in which are preserved the important papers, contracts and records,

length and thus permits the loading and unloading of machinery indoors without exposing the men or the machinery to the weather. This has been placed so the floor of the car is on a level with the floor of the shop, thus facilitating the handling of shipments. A track scale of 100-ton capacity is installed for weighing shipments, while a two-ton traveling crane is placed over the siding to handle the heaviest loads with the greatest ease.

beams in the clear, which also insures perfect lighting and no interference from above with handling heavy materials.

Everything in the manufacturing operations of the plant is planned in a most systematic manner. As the materials are unloaded on the receiving platform at the one end of the plant they are stacked in the proper bins at that end; from these points they are routed down the floor of the shop on one side through

job is assigned to him. This method enables the men in charge of the various departments to know exactly how the work is progressing, while it also facilitates production by providing each man with specially assigned work.

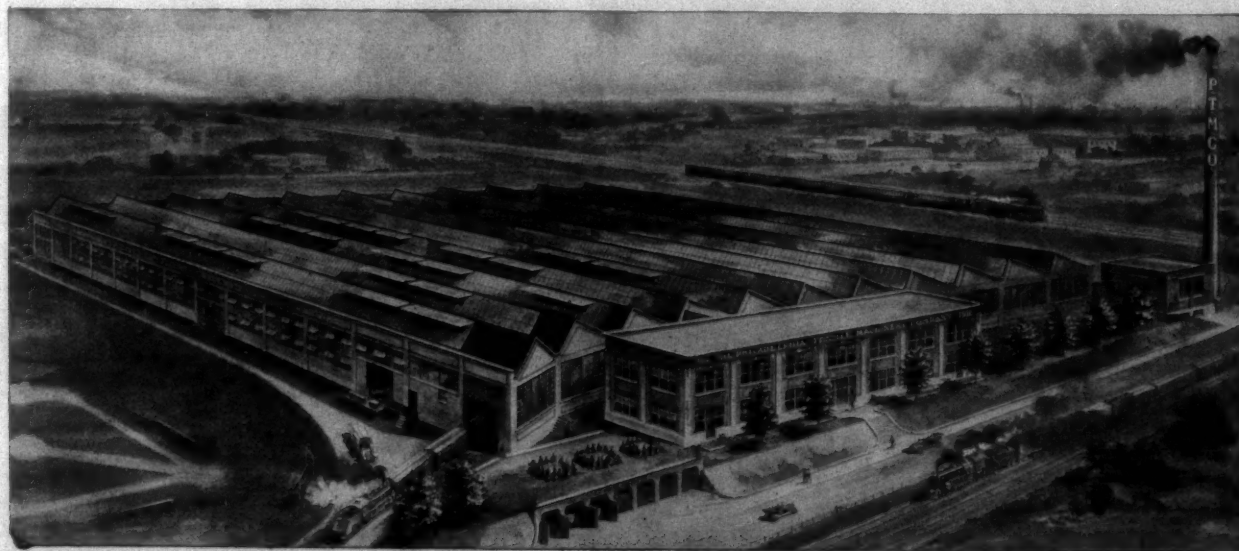
Among the features of this modern and complete shop is an enclosed room for the emery grinding machinery, equipped with suction tubes to remove the dust as it flies from the wheels; another is the in-



The floor of the shop is laid with hexagonal wooden blocks treated with creosote; one side of the block is shorter than the others, which is designed to preserve an even pressure and to prevent the blocks from being forced upward and presenting

the various stages and brought back along the other side where the various finished parts are assembled and carried along in a scientific and thorough manner, with the best results attained by reason of this methodical handling of the mate-

stallation in various parts of the floor of filtered drinking fountains, which are packed with ice in the summer time for cooling. Three service rooms are placed at convenient spots in the shop, while in one corner of the basement is a locker



and also the various supplies for the offices. The Taylor system is used here for keeping track of these various stocks in a systematic manner, preventing confusion or uncertainty as to supplies.

The manufacturing plant proper is a building 270x280 feet. Located upon the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad there are excellent shipping facilities. A siding 280 feet long runs into the plant for its full

an uneven surface. This type of floor has been found to be much easier on the feet of the men than other kinds of flooring. The building is one story in height with a saw-tooth roof with skylights. The glass sides of the building, in conjunction with this skylight, insure plenty of good natural daylight distributed in such a way there are no shadows in any part of the building. The roof is without horizontal cross

rials. The equipment of the shop is of the latest improved types, of the most complete character for handling the various operations entering into the construction of their machinery. In the center of the shop there is what is known as the planning room, where the various jobs are routed as they come in and are listed under the name of the man in charge of that particular work until it is completed, when another

room, with wash room, with plenty of washstands and also shower rooms; a lunchroom, where meals are provided at low price. The tables here are equipped with folding benches, designed by the company. A large bulletin board is installed for important announcements for help.

An experimental department is also a feature of the shop, where the company is ever trying to improve



their equipment. Tests are being conducted of the various types of dryers built by them, and the effects secured under varying conditions, with every facility for recording the most delicate changes of temperature or atmospheric conditions. A systematic method of storing materials and parts until required is adopted, which prevents any lost time because of delay through depletion of needed supplies. The plant is operated by electric power, leased from a public utility company. However, a small power plant is installed for heating and steam for experimental work. This is equipped with a 250-h. p. Badenhausen boiler.

The efforts of the company to provide for the convenience and comfort of their men have thus been rewarded; they are confident that this new and modern plant, with its skilled and satisfied labor, must needs be reflected in their product, which must necessarily secure a still greater efficiency for their customers.

#### The Truth About American Dyes.

Apparently it has become a fixed habit in the minds of many to refer disparagingly to the infant industry of American dye production, and, in regard to the durability of color upon a given fabric, to declare that these domestic creations compare rather unfavorably with those heretofore coming from Germany. As a matter of fact, it has now become quite a common practice for textile concerns, manufacturers and distributors alike, to announce in a decidedly frank way that the present situation makes it impossible for them to guarantee the permanency of the various shades used on their fabrics; and cases are all too frequent nowadays where the purchaser will say that a material has lost much of its original color even after the first washing. Hosiery particularly has been the cause of special complaint over the fugitive character of the dyes employed.

No doubt the retailer and the consumer have been fully justified in voicing a protest against this undesirable state of affairs, but for the sake of accuracy let us examine into the facts of the case before passing a too hasty judgment on the supposed inability of the American dyestuff producers to measure up to the former standards of the overseas makers, at the same time endeavor to see if the cause of all the trouble should be laid entirely at the door of "American-made" dyes.

That there have been many instances of poorly dyed goods coming into the market and disposed of during the past two years is an undisputed fact. But that of itself should not imply that American dye manufacturers are incapable of turning out an entirely satisfactory product. Instead it suggests the query: What may have been the source of the dyestuff used on such unsatisfactory merchandise? By way of answer, it is most likely that close investigation would show that some of the dyers in this country are not to be held wholly blameless.

(Continued on Page 8.)

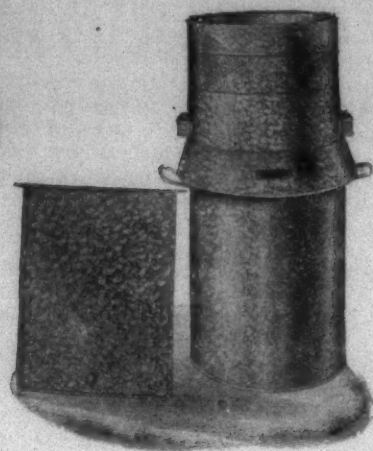
# THIS

## BY ITSELF

Makes any Privy

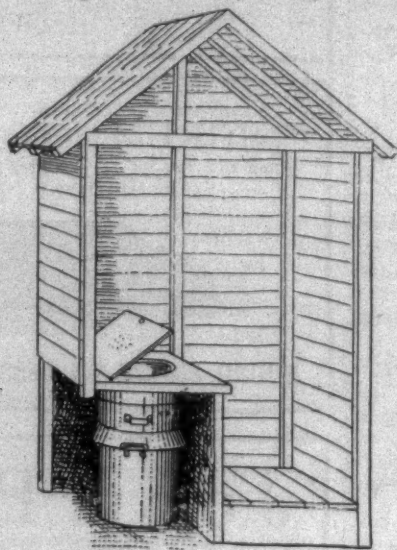
### FLYPROOF AND SANITARY

No need for screens or "vaulting in" to make it fly-proof, no need for running water, plumbing, complicated pipe systems, high price fixtures or labor to install the



## STEVENS SANITARY CLOSET CANS

and it gives you all you need in a surface closet. Metal construction throughout,—can't rot, go to staves, leak, crack, burst from freezing or clog. Can be depended upon through heat, cold, rains, or drouth. It is instantly installed and quickly removed for cleaning. Instantly replaced in exact position under seat without use of hooks, locks, or vents to require attention. The patented, sliding collar holds receptacle in position, catches all excreta, prevents soil and water pollution. Shows at a glance that can is properly replaced and fly proof. **You can't forget to make it safe.**



Stevens Sanitary Closet Cans are in use by the largest mills, mines, factories, municipalities, and schools. Health officers, town councils, and government engineers in every Southern State pronounce it the best and cheapest solution to the surface closet problem.

### ALL THE PRIVACY OF A SEWERED CLOSET \$3.00 COMPLETE

Don't be deprived of an adequate toilet system, don't wait for sewer facilities or a more opportune time to improve your sanitary conditions. Don't worry with "extensive plans," remodeled buildings, torn up grounds and costly labor when the Stevens Can will give you perfect satisfaction for years to come for an average cost of 4c per month.

### INVEST TODAY IN STEVENS CANS

The efficient, the practical, the best by test, most economical device for the purpose on the market, or ask for detailed information and answers to special questions in regard to your own particular proposition. Postal brings further information or a shipment of cans. **WRITE TODAY.**

# THE SELIG CO.

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The Selig Co. of Texas  
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Dallas, Texas.

## Atlanta, Ga.



### Timely Suggestions For the Home Garden and Canning Season.

By Jas. L. Carbery.

To date more vegetables have been produced in the mill village gardens than ever before and planting still continues into the fall and winter gardens which must of necessity play an important part in the welfare of the people during the coming winter.

The value of keeping every foot of land busy cannot be over estimated at this season. We must not stop, satisfied to rest on our laurels. The late Irish potatoes should now be up and have the surface of the land well broken. Cabbage and collard plants should be growing in quantities sufficient to store some away under pine brush with the beginning of freezing weather as a safeguard against freezing, while others remain in the garden to be used as wanted should the coming winter be mild. Ruta bagas, turnips, kale, mustard, spinach, lettuce, onions, beets and English peas can be planted about the 15th of August or before. Bush beans or the taller varieties may yet be planted for late crops.

A good many mills have under advice of writer made community canneries and evaporators of considerable capacity and capable of handling either jars, cans, or drying as one preferred and larger quantities of fruits and vegetables have been conserved for winter use than ever known. It is not unusual to find homes where already from 150 to 200 cans are filled and more being filled each day, while the gardens are replanted to produce a late crop which they claim will be used for the main canning and drying. This looks good to everybody and if the rural people would do proportionately as much, the proverbial wolf would not find a foothold in South Carolina, and while living at home, from our own gardens, the usual supply imported to feed us would be free to go to our soldier boys in France. We must remember them and the allies. Following such an abundant harvest it becomes our greater responsibility to see that nothing goes to waste; if we should have more than we need can it for next year.

The provident and thoughtful housewife is drying such vegetables as beans, squash, corn, okra, etc., in addition to fruits like apples and some peaches. This is an excellent plan as the cost of jars is saved and all risk of spoiling is eliminated as the dried products can be stored in boxes of either tin, paper or wood. The danger of freezing is also eliminated. Some of these vegetables are difficult to can, while the drying is easy and certain in its results.

A simple box of large size, lined with paper, and series of wire screen trays, one above the other is working wonders and assisting in solving the food problem. The bottom of the box is provided with heat from a few runs of 1-2 inch pipe heated from boilers, while at the top of the box is a hole through which the water filled air from the drying produce escapes. Food prepared this way and soaked over night is equally as good as any other method and has many advantages from an economic viewpoint. After soaking it

is prepared just as under ordinary conditions. The drying process requires a temperature starting at 110 degrees F. and closes in from 2 1-2 to 3 hours with 140 degrees F. A barrel containing water heated by steam pipe, and in which the vegetables are blanched from 6 to 10 minutes removes or changes the albumen content so the finished product will not taste like hay.

Some have canned beans, using about a teacup of vinegar to the gallon to destroy the bacteria which causes spoiling, then cooking the beans in jar or can from 25 minutes to 1 hour, but the vinegar leaves a pickle flavor although successful as a preservative and infinitely better than the so-called preserving powders sometimes used.

Where the ordinary hot water bath method of home canning is used it is much better to can the beans and cook them in the jars an hour a day for three or four days as the intermittent process destroys the succeeding bacterial life and reduces the loss where good rubbers and proper sterilization are watched. All jars or cans should be thoroughly sterilized ten minutes or more in boiling water, taken one by one and filled as soon as possible after removal from the hot water lest new germs find lodging therein. Corn may be canned with very good success by cooking an hour a day for 5 days, counting from the time the water is rolling hard. The containers should be pints if possible as the heat penetrates them better than the thicker jars or cans. Okra should be cooked an hour a day for 4 days.

Where any of the above are mixed with tomatoes the acid of the tomato acts as a preservative and the number of cookings may be lessened to some extent. The writer has canned a very good soup mixture of about equal parts of corn, okra, carrots, and tomatoes. Cooking an hour a day for two or three days should safeguard against loss the above.

Wanting land on which some fine summer cabbage had headed the heads were taken whole, loose leaves removed, placed in clean barrel and covered with a brine that would float an egg or potato. These cabbage are in fine shape. Later when wanted, the heads can be quartered and soaked in fresh water and prepared as usual. The season has arrived when kraut can be made if desired. Beans may also be brined like cabbage and cucumbers.

### Southern Mills Break Record in Cotton Spinning.

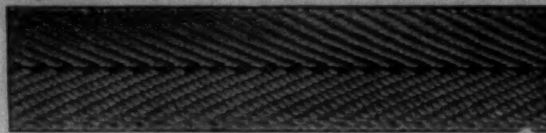
New Orleans, Aug. 2.—Consumption of cotton by southern mills during the cotton year ended July 31 last amounted to 4,358,000 bales, breaking all former records, according to figures compiled by H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange, and announced today. These figures compared to 4,054,700 the year before and 3,163,000 two years ago.

The total commercial crop of cotton for the year just ended, according to Secretary Hester's figures, amounted to 12,941,000 bales against 12,938,000 the year before and 15,108,000 two years ago.

The heavy consumption of cotton

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Spindle Tape  
And  
Bandings



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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Chemicals and Oils

For SIZING,  
FINISHING  
and DYEING

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Guaranteed Quality : Demonstrations Made

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 927, Charlotte, N. C.

### Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

#### Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beam-  
er and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

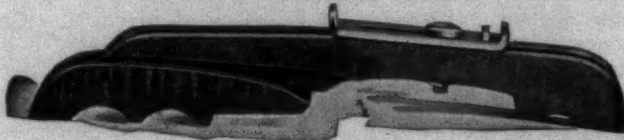
LAWRENCE, MASS.

### "NIGRUM" Treated Wood SADDLES

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Which Require No Oil or Grease and Save You Money in Many Ways

If not, write to us at once for information



BOUND BROOK OIL-LESS BEARING CO., - Bound Brook, N. J.

### John P. Marston

Gum Tragacanth

Kerston Softener

Bleaching Assistant

Bleachers Blue

247 Atlantic Ave.

Boston

### American Dyes for American Dyers

KHAKI No. 1

(for Wool and Worsted)

KHAKI No. 2

(for Cotton)

with

CHROMOSOL, the new instantaneous cotton mordant

FULL STRENGTH LOGWOOD AND HEMATINE

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NEW YORK

CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO



for the past year, according to reports received on this exchange, was due partly to large war orders and partly to the filling of business which in peace probably would have gone to England.

#### Southern Textile Exposition.

(Continued from Page 3.)

must designate prior to opening the name of the person who will be in charge of the exhibit. The management may not accept or issue any order or contract any business on account of an exhibitor except upon the written or personal request of application of such representative.

The Exhibition management will provide all necessary watchmen. No other person will be permitted to enter or remain in the building after the closing hour except upon written consent of the management.

The management reserves the right to decline or prohibit any exhibit, exhibitors or proposed exhibits not approved of by the management and to permit only such matter and conduct as shall be approved of by the management. The above reservation covers persons, things, conduct, printed matter, souvenirs and emblems, and all things which affect the character of the Exhibition. Information and submission of proposed matter to be made to the manager. Exhibitors have the right to distribute approved-of catalogues and price lists only from the space occupied by them. Application for special privileges such as advertising, souvenirs, etc., together with a sample of the same, must be submitted to the manager not later than Nov. 1, 1917.

Pages will be in attendance at the Exhibition at all times and will be at the service of the exhibitors. They will carry messages and attend to errands in the halls for exhibitors. Their services will be free. Under no circumstances must they be sent from the building. They are not to do heavy porter work.

#### Duration of Exhibit.

The exhibition opens Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at 12 noon, and will be open each and every day thereafter from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. until and including Saturday, Nov. 17, 1917.

General admission to the hall will be 10 cents. No return checks.

The management reserves the right to prohibit the entrance of and to eject from the Exposition building any objectional person, representative of any exhibitor, employe or servant of same, or the solicitor for or representative of any firm, individual or corporation, whether or not he be an exhibitor, for a period of time covering the preparation, the continuation and the closing of said Exhibition.

Members of the Southern Textile Association in good standing will be admitted to the Exposition without charge on showing their membership badge.

The officers of the Southern Textile Exposition, Inc., are: President B. E. Geer; vice-president, Ellison A. Smyth; treasurer, Edwin Howard; and secretary, G. G. Slaughter, all of Greenville, S. C. Directors are: W. P. Anderson, A. B. F. Gordon Cobb, B. E. Geer, John A. McPherson, J. E. Sirrine and T. B. Wallace, all of Greenville, and J. M. Davis and Z. F. Wright of Newberry, S. C.

#### Growth of Commercial Relations With South America.

Trade of the United States with South America in the fiscal year just ended will aggregate nearly \$800,000,000 against less than \$400,000,000 in any year prior to the war. The total trade with that continent in the ten months, for which a complete record is now at hand, is \$632,000,000, and for the latest month (April) of that period \$79,000,000. Should the two remaining months of the fiscal year, for which figures are not yet available, make respectively as high a record as did the month of April, the total for the fiscal year would aggregate \$790,000,000 as against \$364,000,000 in 1913, the highest pre-war record of our trade with South America. In 1915, the first year of the war, our total trade with that continent was \$360,000,000, in 1916 \$571,000,000 and in 1917 seems likely to be as above indicated, nearly or quite \$800,000,000.

This very rapid gain in the trade with South America occurs in both imports and exports, though the gain in imports is much more strongly marked than in exports. Imports from South America in 1913 (her banner pre-war trade year) were \$218,000,000 and in 1917 promise to be about \$540,000,000, an increase of approximately 150%. Exports to that continent in 1913 were \$146,000,000, and in 1917 promise to be about \$250,000,000, an increase of approximately 75%.

This more rapid growth in our purchases from South America than in her own purchases from us is due to natural conditions. The importing power of that continent was greatly reduced by the depression which followed the war, while our own importing power was greatly increased by the stimulation of commerce and of industry which followed the war. South American imports show a very great fall in 1914 (the first year of the war) and have made but extremely slow recovery, the total imports of that continent having been in 1913 a little over \$1,000,000,000, and in 1914 but about \$650,000,000, 1915 approximately the same as in 1914, and 1916 approximately \$750,000,000. In our own case imports and our importing power have steadily advanced, the total value of imports in 1917 being nearly 50% greater than in 1913, while the marked advance in prices of certain of the materials brought from South America, notably copper, wool, hides and tanning material, has greatly increased the total value of the merchandise imported from that continent.—Latin-American Opportunities.

#### Merrimac Mills.

Huntsville, Ala.

Jas. J. Bradley ..... Agent  
B. J. Fisher ..... Superintendent  
L. H. Miller ..... Carder No. 2.  
G. W. Lehman ..... Spinner No. 2.  
J. W. White ..... Weaver No. 1  
J. W. Trigg ..... Weaver No. 2  
G. E. Foster ..... Cloth Room  
C. Pearley ..... Chief Engineer  
James Lehman .... Master Mechanic  
Jerry Malone ..... Yard Man

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Monaghan Plant

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J. N. BADGER, Supt.

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Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Answer to N. C.

Editor:

In answer to "N. C." relative to uneven drawing, I want to say a few things that I hope will be helpful to him.

First, take the bushing from the top rolls. Wipe the spindles good and clean. Swab out bushings and be sure they are clean. Then put plenty of fresh oil on the spindles and put bushings on at once. A tight bushing will cause uneven drawing, and make ends run slack.

If that does not work take a pair of calipers and measure the collar. It may be that the collars are worn and allow the flutes to mesh too deep. If that is not the trouble, see that all of the trumpets are bored out the same. See if there is a burr in trumpets. See that the calenders come in contact with each other as they should.

Practical.

### Answer to W. H.

Editor:

Please allow me space to reply to questions by W. H. relative to speed and twist on 40s filling.

Under proper conditions W. H. should be able to run his spindles about 8,500 R. P. M., and his front rolls about 112 R. P. M.; with about 24 to 24.50 turns twist per inch.

W. H. is using one inch cotton which is all right, but there are other factors which to a large degree limit the speed of spindles and front rolls, and it would be impossible to give any thing like a reliable answer to W. H. as to what speed he could run his spindles with the information he has given.

I have given the above from several years practical experience spinning 40s filling. There is one very important factor as stated by W. H. that will handicap him in speed and also in the number of sides his spinners can run, and that is his large ring. He should not try to spin 40s filling on a 3-4-inch ring.

It is too large and will cause him to have to reduce both the speed of

his spindle and his front roll, and cause enough loss of production and increased cost of spinning to pay for new rings of proper size in a short time. I would use a 1 3-8 ring if possible.

If W. H. has good carding, and a draft of not exceeding eleven on his filling he could expect good running work if he had a smaller ring.

I said if W. H. had good carding, and that is the most important factor in good spinning. To obtain good carding will require a good carder, and plenty of carding machinery, and it would require too much space to go into details of what good carding is. But a few important factors are: A good even lap, and one that is well cleaned on pickers. A light card sliver. Say about one grain to one inch of width per yard. Or on a 40-inch card a 40 grain sliver, and then reasonable drafts on other machines in card room. If W. H. has a good even roving that is properly carded to spin his 40s filling, he should be able to run his spindles about 8,000 R. P. M. and make about 105 R. P. M. on his front rolls using a 1 3-4-inch ring. His large ring will require a lower spindle speed and more twist than a

smaller one, and if he tries to run a high speed his spinning will run bad, and he will have to put his spinners on fewer sides and pay a higher price per side for spinning.

I doubt if W. H. has stroke enough on his frames. One inch is a very short stroke for 40s filling.

What I have said may not help W. H. because other factors not mentioned may enter into the matter to a large degree, but if he will bear in mind that a large ring calls for more twist and lower speed, and that a long draft calls for more twist and lower speed, he will be able to work out his problem.

H. F. J.

### The Truth About American Dyes.

(Continued from Page 5.)

through their acceptance of the dictum that necessity is the mother of invention. The following may serve as an illuminating example along this line.

Practically all dye-houses had accumulated before the war a large assortment of nondescript colors—small quantities of this, that and the other dyestuff which had been tried out, and in many cases found wanting, and had just been left in

an out-of-the-way corner to be forgotten until the supply of the regularly used dyes had been exhausted. These odds and ends were then gradually absorbed as long as they lasted and, where it could be done at all, were worked into various more or less inconsistent combinations to produce the pretty colors for which the ultimate consumer continued to clamor.

But when the small lots began to run low many a dyer simply resorted to rummaging around among his depleted stores to try to find something that in combination would at least be passable when it came to dyeing up to a desired shade. Whereas formerly he would have used certain dyes of well-established qualities for the purpose in hand he was later forced to use up anything that was available, without reference to any particular quality of fastness, but with the sole idea of obtaining a shade of color.

It is obvious that such a condition of affairs would inevitably lead to many instances of inferior dyeing, and it is only remarkable that more cases of poor quality dyes have not been observed. We have heard of a case where the dyer ripped up the floor of his store-room and salvaged about a half-inch layer of dye powder underneath. This, of course, was made up of a mixture of a number of different dyes of various classes, together with miscellaneous dirt and residues of other chemicals. This "American-made" dyestuff was eventually put to use and there is no reason to doubt but that it exhibited decidedly inferior qualities of fastness when the goods with which it was colored reached the market. And yet all of these left-overs and odds and ends of dyes were manufactured in Germany, so the stigma of inferiority should not be placed upon the American manufacturer of dyes.

There are other instances, however, where the American-made dyes cannot be let off so easily. In the great rush to get out productions of colors some of our manufacturers have neglected to purify their dyes to the proper degree

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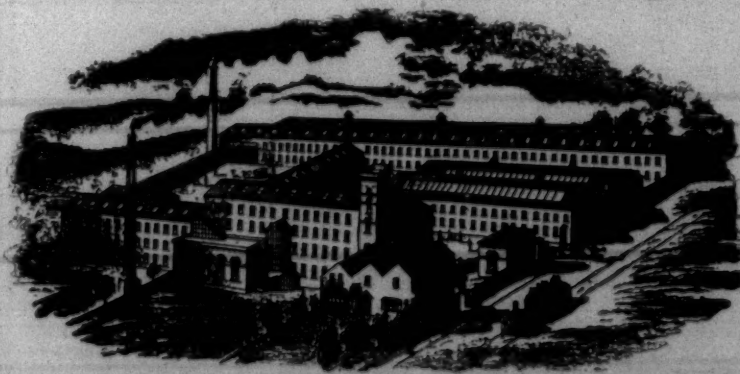
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The fault, perhaps, has been more in the use of impure intermediates for the manufacture of the dyes than anything else. The complex nature of many of the intermediates, and also the complexity of their manufacture, often allow a number of undesirable impurities to creep into the final dyestuff; and these impurities are frequently coloring matters of an inferior quality to the dyestuff desired. To obviate this, in the manufacture of dyestuffs the greatest care should be exercised to use the purest form of intermediates possible.

Nevertheless in the great majority of cases the American-made dyestuff has been of as good quality as the previously employed German color of the same kind. But right here is where a point of misunderstanding arises between the purchaser of the dyed fabric and the dyer or the dyestuff manufacturer. To the purchaser a "red" for instance, is a red color only; but to the dyer a "red" is not only a color but also represents a certain dyestuff with which the color was obtained. The red, for example, may have been obtained on cotton goods with Congo Red or with Benzopurpurine or with Bezo Fast Scarlet. To the purchaser there may be little or no difference in color appearance, but to the dyer there is all the difference in the world. Congo Red is very sensitive to acid fumes, being rapidly turned from a clear, bright red color to a dull bluish tone. So sensitive is it that when exposed to the atmosphere, even for a comparatively short time,

it will turn bluish in tone owing to the effect of the carbonic acid nearly always present in the air. Benzopurpurine is considerably faster in this respect, whereas the Benzo Fast Scarlet is not affected at all.

If the dyer has available the last named dye he can produce a fast red color; even if he has Benzopurpurine he can produce a color of a fair degree of fastness. But if only Congo Red is available his color will necessarily be fugitive. And this is true whether the Congo Red is made in Germany or in America—its qualities of fastness, or rather lack of fastness, will be the same.

But the critic might carry his point a step further, and ask why the dyer does not use Benzopurpurine, or even Benzo Fast Scarlet, to produce his colors. And this is where the dyer shifts the burden to the dye-stuff manufacturer. So we must go to the latter with our inquiry and ask him why he does not make the latter two colors rather than the inferior Congo Red. And this leads us to the crux of the whole affair, which also involves the discussion of a little technical detail regarding the manufacture of these colors.

Congo Red is produced by the combination of two intermediates, benzidine and naphthionic acid, and these two intermediates have been available for sometime for the manufacture of American colors. Benzopurpurine, however, requires toluidine in its manufacture, and this latter substance is derived from toluol as a starting point, whereas benzidine starts from benzol. With

toluol at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per gallon and benzol at 50 to 60 cents per gallon, and furthermore with much poorer yields of toluidine than benzidine, it is easy to understand why American manufacturers would first take up the production of Congo Red rather than Benzopurpurine. It has only been quite recently that toluidine has been available to any extent as a dyestuff intermediate. Furthermore Benzo Fast Scarlet, which is by far the fastest red, is made from two intermediates, the manufacture of which is complicated and costly under present conditions, hence no dyestuff manufacturer has had the courage to undertake the production of this color, or a similar one of corresponding qualities.

There is another error which is quite prevalent regarding American-made dyes which is shared by both the buyer of the fabrics and by the dyer himself, and that is that the dyestuffs made at the present time in America are entirely different product than those formerly imported from Germany; the supposition being that most of these are new colors developed by American chemists. Out side of a few colors of very minor importance and obtained by rather unusual methods of procedure, the dyestuffs made in America are chemically the same as the formerly used German dyes. That is to say, taking the example of one of the simplest dyestuffs, Orange II is a combination of sulphanilic acid and Beta Naphthol, and it is the same identical chemical product

whether made on the banks of the Rhine or in Brooklyn or New Jersey, and this is true of any or all other dyestuffs.

It must be borne in mind that the majority of dyes are definite chemical compounds, resulting in the combination of well-known and well-defined substances. They are not indiscriminate mixtures of secret or indefinite substances. Perhaps a certain degree of excuse has been given to the popular error that American dyes are different from foreign dyes by the attempt of many manufacturers to hide the real nature of the dyestuff under a fanciful name differing from that which has been generally adopted, but this method of nomenclature is not limited to our American manufacturers by any means. It was taught them by foreign manufacturers, and is one of the bad features to be met with in the marketing of dyestuffs, as the same identical dye is sold under a wide variety of names, each factory more or less adopting a distinctive name of its own, which very frequently does not in any manner indicate the true nature of the dyestuff.

Many other illustrations might be made with other dyestuffs to emphasize the same point. While the popular imagination may run counter to actual fact, there is no question whatever but that the scientific view is that American dyestuffs in most cases are equal in fastness and other qualities to the corresponding dyestuffs formerly imported from Germany. American dye-

(Continued on Page 16.)

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1832

1917

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917

### A Labor Union Leader.

The following appeared in a Chattanooga, Ten., paper last week:

"Jesse Walker, international vice-president of the Textile Workers' union of America, who came here from Philadelphia several weeks ago to assist the striking textile workers, has a badly gashed face as the result of an attack by a man supposed to be the husband of a woman with whom Walker was found living at a hotel at Wright's Mineral Springs, a Georgia summer resort near here.

"The incident took place Sunday morning. The woman previously had registered at a hotel here as Mrs. E. Lance, of New York, but she and Walker were registered at the springs hotel as Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Walsh of New York. The two were seated on the hotel porch when a man drove up in an automobile, knocked Walker to the floor and led the woman to the car in which they raced away before Walker could recover his balance. Walker was arrested by the sheriff of Walker county, Georgia, on charges of adultery, and after a night in jail was released on bond this morning."

For some weeks the knitting mills of Chattanooga have had on their hands a serious strike which was instigated by this Jesse Walker of Philadelphia and other men from the North and the knitting mills operatives now see by what kind of men they were lead.

The man and woman who engineered the labor troubles at Rome,

Ga., and Atlanta about two years ago and later started trouble at Anderson, S. C., were found guilty of gross immorality and it is not unusual to find similar cases among these self-appointed guardians of the Southern mill operatives.

They come South with the idea of living at ease off the mill operatives and they often bring along some other man's wife to share their new riches.

Fortunately the mill operatives have, as a rule, refused to follow after such cattle and to support them in immorality.

When the operatives have grounds for complaint they know that they can go direct to the mill presidents and secure justice and they do not need self-appointed guardians from Philadelphia and Fall River to tell them what to do.

### Must Be Loyal.

We regret exceedingly to learn of the arrest and trial of the superintendent of a cotton mill at Burlington, N. C., upon the charge of making seditious and unpatriotic remarks.

Very few were as much opposed to the war as ourselves and we frequently had something to say about the gigantic publicity campaign that was being waged in 1916, but when the United States declared

of other citizens; laid aside our doubts and our suspicions and now stand squarely behind the Government.

We are at war with Germany and will be at war with Germany until that country surrenders.

The United States having put its hand to the plow will never turn back. We know that this Government faces an almost superhuman task, but it must and will be accomplished before we lay down our arms again. We will have to give the blood of the best young men of our land and our business men and merchants must give their gold as the young men give their blood.

This is no time for seditious or unpatriotic statements and we hope the actions of the Burlington superintendent will stand alone as far as the Southern textile industry is concerned. Aside from being wrong in principal such statements are absolutely useless for we all know that the United States can not and will not turn back and the only result of creating unpatriotic sentiment will be to cripple and handicap the Government.

No less injurious than seditious statements are statements reflecting upon the efficiency of our army and navy; for they tend to create distrust.

Recently it has not been uncommon to hear young men in Charlotte discuss the inefficiencies of our navy and several of them told us in a most serious way that the information was given them by a member of "President Wilson's Executive staff who later turned out to be an ex-lieutenant of the Navy who had been discharged because he had become mentally unbalanced.

It is doubtful if he showed any more signs of a weak mind than those who accepted his wild tales as true but he certainly spread seeds of distrust and shook the confidence of many, in our Government.

The United States is the greatest and richest country in the world and every resource of man and money will and should be used to win this war.

The only thing that the people of this country should rise against is unfair and unjust distribution of the burdens of war and in spite of the Senate Revenue Bill we have confidence that there will be fairness to every one.

The system of drawing men for service was unquestionably fair and we hope that the exemption boards will be as just.

The sons of the rich man and of the politician should stand side by side and take the same chances as the mill operative. If that is done the country will be satisfied but if favoritism and influence are able to secure exemption there will be trouble without end.

We know of several individual cases of young men who are trying to get exemption through fictitious claims, backed by influence, but for-

tunately in this locality there is a strong exemption board who will treat every one alike and we hope that throughout the country the same conditions will exist.

It will be easy to criticize the actions of exemption boards and citizens should be careful about doing so without knowing all details for we are selecting men for duties that may mean death and unwise criticism may set off the initial spark of serious trouble.

This is no time for sedition or unpatriotic remarks or for criticism of the Government in any of its activities. No matter what may have been your ideas before the war or what you may think now, you must stand behind the Government, and if you can not speak words of praise you can at least keep your mouth shut.

We regret that it was necessary to arrest the cotton mill superintendent at Burlington, N. C., and hope that he will prove to be the only disloyal mill man in the entire South.

### Cotton Worth Over Billion.

New Orleans, Aug. 7.—The total value of this country's cotton crop including the seed, for the trade year ended July 31, last, was \$1,412,860,035, as against \$958,200,000 a year ago, according to the annual report of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans cotton exchange, made public today. Prices paid for this year's crop, he mentioned, were the highest for the last forty-seven years.

The average price per pound for middling for the year just closed he puts at 18.41 cents compared with 11.99 last year; 7.89 year before last and 13.49 in 1913-14. The average commercial value per bale of this year's crop was \$94.82.

As showing the rapid increase in price during the past year Mr. Hester mentioned that the average value per bale in August, 1916, was \$74.50 and that by July, 1917, the average value for spot cotton was \$130.71.

"The crop, following in the wake of a short crop, and an increased demand accentuated by the domestic demand for war purposes, naturally resulted in the high prices for this year," was the explanation given.

Secretary Hester reported the 1916-17 crop at 12,940,934 bales, an increase over last year of 2,678 bales, and 2,167,077 bales under two years ago. This year's crop in grade averaged middling to strict middling. The actual growth of 1916-17 was placed at 12,966,000 against 12,175,000 a year ago, and 17,004,000 two years ago; number of bales carried over in the interior of the south, including mill stocks, 1,692,000 against 1,691,000 a year ago.

Total world takings of American cotton for the year were placed at 13,611,000 bales, against 14,171,000 last year and 13,519,000 two years ago. The visible supply of American cotton at the end of the year was 1,504,000 bales, against 2,129,000 last year and 3,282,000 two years ago. Total visible and invisible supply of American was 2,525,000 bales against 3,635,000 last year and 5,629,000 two years ago.



## PERSONAL NEWS

H. S. Fowler has resigned as overseer of spinning at Glendale, S. C.

C. E. Peeler is now overhauling spinning at the Warioto Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

W. L. Hill has accepted position of overseer of weaving at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

W. F. Ivey is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

A. M. Turner has resigned as overseer of carding at the Brown Mills, Concord, N. C.

E. N. Tart has resigned as overseer of carding at Brookford, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

J. H. Haddock has been transferred from the office of the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss., to superintendent of that mill.

W. B. Holt has resigned as superintendent of the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at Eatonton, Ga.

T. W. Walton formerly of Lando, S. C., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Jackson Mills Company, Monroe, N. C.

G. C. Head has resigned as master mechanic at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., and is now located at Concord, N. C.

J. M. Jordan, day overseer of carding and spinning at the Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala., is now acting as night superintendent also.

George W. Ray has resigned as night overseer of spinning and spooling at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

Thos. T. B. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Hawthorne Spinning Company, Clover, S. C., and will move to Kings Mountain, N. C.

H. W. West, of Eatonton, Ga., is now grinding cards at the Newnan (Ga.) Mills.

W. T. Moore, of Corsicana, Tex., has become overseer of carding and spinning at night at the Gonzales (Tex.) Mills.

L. D. Arthur has been promoted from second hand to night overseer of spinning and spooling at the Apache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

G. W. Henderson has resigned as section man in carding at the Beaumont Mfg. Company, Spartanburg, S. C., to take a position with the Y. M. C. A. of that city.

J. F. Wright has resigned as overseer of carding at the Laurel Hill (N. C.) Mills, and accepted a similar position at the Hamer Mills, Dillon, S. C.

C. L. Duncan has resigned as night second hand in spinning at the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., to become second hand in spinning at the Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.

J. A. Thompson has resigned as overseer of spinning, twisting and warping at the Stonewall (Miss.) Mills and accepted a similar position at the Eatonton (Ga.) Mills.

J. A. Shinn, superintendent of the Central, Eva Jane, and Sally B Mills at Sylacauga, Ala., paid us a visit on Tuesday while spending a two weeks vacation in North and South Carolina.

W. M. Morris, formerly overseer of spinning Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning, Saluda Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

E. B. Byrd has resigned as night carder and spinner at the Cook Duck Mills, Cedartown, Ga., to become day carder in the cotton department of the Atlanta Woolen Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

On all bearings of Cards, Looms, Eveners, Cotton Bale Openers, Cotton Feeders, Breaker Lappers, Drawing, Slubbing, Roving, Jack and Ring Spinning Frames, Wet and Dry Twisters, Cone Winders, Threading Extractors, and other Textile Mill machinery Albany Grease should be used at all times for efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent free of charge for trial.

**ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY**

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NEW YORK CITY



O. H. Dunn has been promoted from carder and spinner at the Sally B. Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., to assistant superintendent of that mill, instead of Joseph Dunn, as we stated recently.

### H. K. Drew Killed by Lightning.

H. K. Drew, vice-president and general manager of the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C., was instantly killed by lightning at his home in Orangeburg last week.

Mr. Drew had just come home from the mill and gone to the bathroom. As he took hold of the electric light to turn it on, the lightning struck. His death was instantaneous.

Mr. Drew was one of the most prominent mill men in South Carolina. Before going to Orangeburg, he was for a number of years superintendent of the Union-Butte Mills, Union, S. C.

### Mill Superintendent Arrested.

Burlington, N. C.—G. W. Lashley, superintendent of the Lakeside Cotton Mills of this place, was given a hearing August 4th before the United States commissioner of Alamance county on a charge of making seditious or unpatriotic remarks and held to court in the sum of \$1,000. The bond was promptly made.

The hearing attracted a large crowd and consumed some time, a number of witnesses being heard. Among the statements attributed to Lashley was one that he hoped the Germans would blow up a train on which the President was travel-

ing. There were other unpatriotic statements attributed to the mill superintendent and at the conclusion of the hearing the commissioner announced that the evidence was sufficient to hold Lashley to court and bond was fixed at \$1,000. Lashley was arrested Friday night by a United States officer.

### Cotton Mill Overseer at Smithfield is Held.

A. L. Westbrook, an overseer in the Ivanhoe Cotton Mill, Smithfield, N. C., was arrested Monday afternoon by United States Deputy Marshal George Moore and lodged in jail in default of a \$5,000 bond. Westbrook was charged with making threats against the President and advising men to refuse to appear before the exemption boards. He will be given a hearing Saturday before United States Commissioner R. J. Noble.

### The American Net & Twine Co.

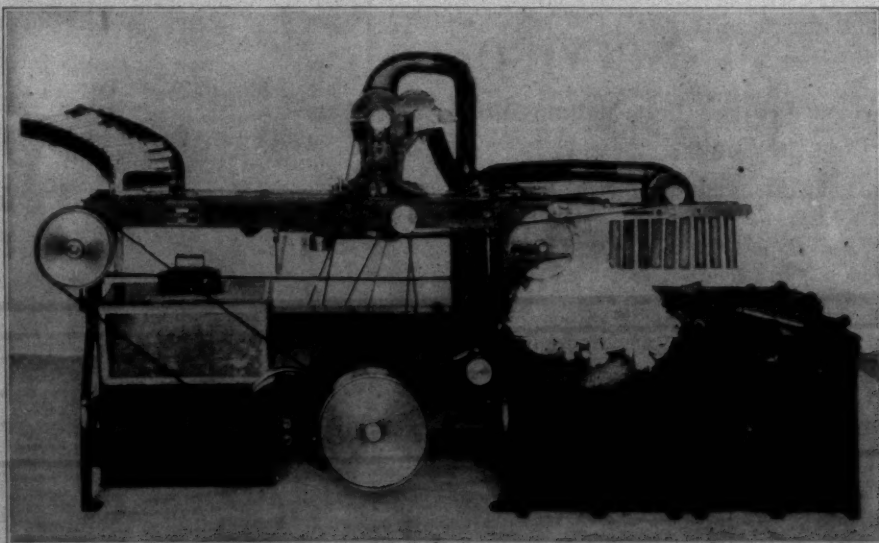
Anniston, Ala.

H. T. Williamson ..... Manager  
G. A. C. Powell ..... Asst. Manager  
Y. S. Henderson ..... Carder  
O. L. Marler ..... Spinner  
C. N. Henderson ..... Twister Room  
W. G. Taylor ..... M. M.

### Mr. Superintendent:

You will be interested in our page ad. in the issue of August 16. Watch for it.

GEO. PRITCHETT GREENSBORO, N. C.



## THE AUTOMATIC ROVING BOBBIN STRIPPER

Helps Spinner to run more sides

Makes great saving in bobbins

For details and prices write

**Montgomery & Crawford**

SPARTANBURG, S. C.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Oakdale, Tenn.**—The mill of the Oakdale Hosiery Mills is being built and manufacturing operations will be started in about three months.

**Roanoke, Ala.**—The W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., will install 6,000 spindles and 62 looms in their new addition, which was started some months ago.

**Parkersburg, W. Va.**—The Board of Commerce completed plans for the establishment here of a silk spinning mill. The equipment is to cost \$100,000 and the building \$50,000.

**Bessemer City, N. C.**—Some of the mills have been forced, by scarcity of help, to suspend night work. It is to be hoped that these conditions will not long obtain, because it has thrown many out of employment.

**Fayetteville, N. C.**—The Holt-Williamson Manufacturing Co. have installed 84 knitting machines in their plant, which formerly made yarns only. An additional number of knitting machines will be installed in the near future.

**Asheboro, N. C.**—The Asheboro Hosiery Mills will start their plant this week. They have an initial equipment of 30 machines and more will be added later. The company was organized some weeks ago, as noted.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The Fulton Hosiery Mill, a branch of the United Hosiery Mills, of Chattanooga, Tenn., have leased a building on Forsyth street and begun the manufacture of hosiery. A dye plant will be added later.

**Columbus, Ga.**—The Mitchell Hosiery Mills, organized some time ago by John A. Mitchell, former president of the Hamburger Cotton Mills, now have their plant in operation. Part of the machinery has not been installed, but will soon be ready for operation. A dyeing and finishing plant will be installed later.

**Graham, N. C.**—A charter has been issued for the White Cotton company. The capital is \$25,000 and three incorporators subscribe to one share each for organization purposes. They are W. E. White, S. S. Holt and E. S. Parker. The company proposes to do a general cotton manufacturing business, including yarns, threads, hosiery, cloths and kindred goods.

**Albany, Ga.**—Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, arrangements have been completed with E. C. Riller for the establishment of a silk weaving mill at this place. About 100 looms will be installed at the start and the plans call for the installation of an additional 100 each year for five years. The contract for a building to be 100x50 feet has been awarded.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—The plant of the Cherokee Mfg. Co. is expected to be completed within the near future. The building will be 208x132 feet. Twenty spinning frames will be the initial equipment. The product will be 60s 2-ply combed peeler yarns.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The Cates Hosiery Mills, which were recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, as noted, will not build a plant for the manufacture of hosiery as was first thought, but will act as mill agents, and buy and sell hosiery.

**Newton, N. C.**—The cotton mill being erected near Conover, one mile and a half west of Newton, by John P. Yount, is nearing completion. The building is 80x200 feet inside and two stories high. The machinery for the mill will be shipped from his mill at Walterboro, S. C., in a few weeks. Mr. Yount is also having thirty tenement houses built for the employees. A car of shingles shipped from Seattle, Washington, last October has just arrived. The car was supposed to contain 260,000 shingles, but when it reached Newton it was more than 100,000 short. The car just arrived this week, having been on the road nearly ten months. The freight on this single car was \$570.72. Mr. Yount had already purchased shingles elsewhere when the car arrived.

### J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO. COTTON MERCHANTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

„STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY“

### “SAVE MONEY”

By sending us your work. We specialize in rewinding and repairing Lickerins, Acetylene, Welding, Rebuilding, and Overhauling Machinery of all descriptions. You will find absolute satisfaction in our work as we are specialists.

Give us a trial.

Towry & McArthur, Lincolnton, N. C.

### Motors in Stock for Immediate Shipment

1 to 30 H.P., 220 to 550 Volts.

New. Various sizes. Slightly used.

Write or wire for prices.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY  
Greenville, South Carolina



### “Extra Service”

We Are the Largest Leather Belt Manufacturers  
in the South

During the past year our business has shown wonderful growth. We are now shipping Leather Belt to practically every State in the Union. We have been forced to double the capacity of our factory—have increased our sales force and are in better position than ever before to take care of your wants. Let us know your troubles and we will **KEEP THE MACHINERY RUNNING.**

For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men  
are at your disposal, No matter what belt you use.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company  
CHARLOTTE MEMPHIS CLEVELAND NEW YORK

**McColl, S. C.**—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marlboro Cotton Mills at McColl, held Wednesday, the following officers were elected: President, Claude Gore; vice-president, H. C. Bridger; secretary, J. M. Hatch; general manager, E. C. Gwaltney. Directors, Claude Gore, H. C. Bridger, D. D. McColl, J. B. Pipkin, Dr. J. C. Moore, J. F. Everett, M. W. McRae, H. W. Carroll and A. K. Odom.

Messrs. Carroll and Odom are new directors having been elected to take the places of Robert Chapman and E. Strudwick, who declined re-election.

The regular quarterly dividend of two per cent was declared, and an extra dividend of eight per cent.

The mills are in a most prosperous condition, having made a net profit of over \$540,000 during the past year. This is over 50 per cent.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—Dividend day brought a very pleasant surprise to the stockholders in the Hamrick Mill, for, in addition to the usual 4 per cent semi-annual cash dividend, a special stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent was declared. This is the second largest dividend ever paid by a corporation in Cherokee county.

The first paragraph in a letter sent to the stockholders read as follows:

“At a meeting of our board of directors on June 22nd, 1917, a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent against the undivided profits was ordered issued to the stockholders of record on July 1st, 1917.”

The Hamrick Mill is capitalized at \$250,000. Of this amount \$100,000 was preferred and \$150,000 was common. The board of directors decided to retire \$50,000 of the preferred and convert it into common. In a well-managed business investors choose common stock in preference to preferred for the reason that common shares in the undivided surplus and profits while preferred does not, although the latter has the advantage with regard to cash dividends.



Charleston, S. C.—The work of installing the machinery of the Charleston Mills Co., a new industry here and believed to be the only one of its kind in the South, is well under way, and General Manager Groat says that the company expects to begin the operation of the mill by August 15. Three car loads of the machinery have already arrived and a force of men are busily engaged in putting up the apparatus. About six more carloads will be here within the next few days. The machinery is expensive, being valued at nearly \$100,000. It will be used to manufacture shoddy or artificial cotton.

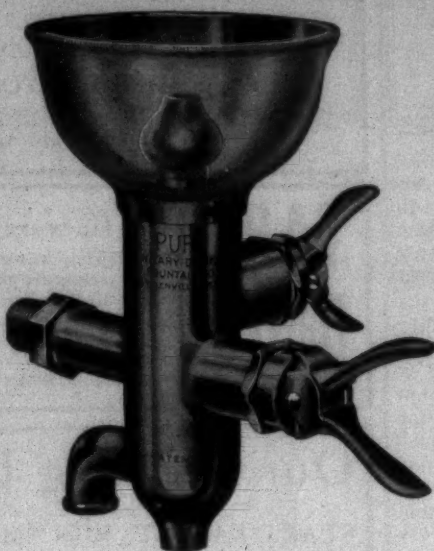
The new mill is to occupy the building of M. Goldsmith, on Anson street, and every inch of the 12,000 foot floor space will be utilized. The concern will turn out about \$250,000 worth of products every year, the principal portion of the output being manufacture by machinery. From 40 to 60 hands will be employed, the company planning to use all local labor with the exception of a foreman who comes from the North.

C. C. Groat, who has been in the business for twenty years, has already moved his family to Charleston and is now engaged in superintending the installation of the machinery. He is the vice president and secretary, while J. H. Weil, a prominent business man of Charleston, who was associated with the firm of Hornik-Weil Company, is the president and treasurer.

The present plant on Anson street is the only one of its kind anywhere in this section and it is thought that not another factory like it exists in the South. "Shoddy," garnetted stock, the product which will be manufactured, is made from clippings of hosiery and underwear mills converted back into artificial cotton. In the various hosiery and underwear factories, of which there are a number in North Carolina and Virginia, machines trim down the garment before it becomes a finished product and these clippings will be bought in large quantities by the local plant. About 5,000 pounds of this material will be purchased daily.

#### Young Boy Drowned in Mill Reservoir.

Eddie Briggs, a boy about fourteen years old, fell into the reservoir at the Trenton Mills, Gastonia, Saturday afternoon and was drowned. About one o'clock he told some companions in the mill that he was going out to wash his hands and go up town to a moving picture show. It is presumed that he fell into the reservoir at this time. His body was found shortly after four o'clock. He was a son of Ben Briggs.



# PURO

## ARE YOU PREPARED

for the warm weather when drinking problems are so vital and important

A Good Cool Drink of Water Makes EFFICIENCY and SATISFIED Employees.

A Sanitary Drinking Fountain Keeps Them Well and Prevents the Spread of Disease. Why not look into the proposition.

A postal will bring full information.

### PURO MEANS PREPAREDNESS

Puro Sanitary  
Drinking Fountain Company  
342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



## A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

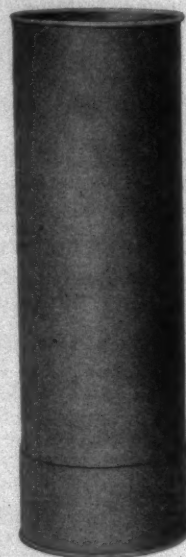
#### Shower Baths For Operatives.

The Highland Park Mills No. 2, Rock Hill, S. C., will build bath house for the free use of its employees. The house will be of brick and concrete, with white enamel interior and will contain twenty shower baths. It will be divided into separate apartments for the use of the men and women.

## Hercules

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

### Seamless Roving Cans



Write for  
Catalog  
No. 19

Roving Cans

Barrels and  
Boxes

Cars and  
Trucks

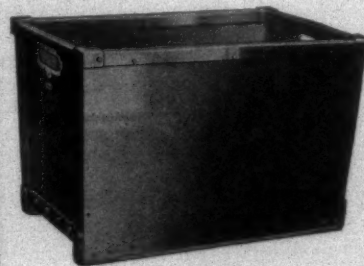
The Largest  
Line of Mill  
Receptacles

SOUTHERN BRANCH  
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Company

308 Masonic Temple  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY  
KENNETT SQUARE  
PA.

#### The Best Box for Textile Mills



### IT'S LEATHEROID

Order from Your Mill Supply House

LEATHEROID SALES COMPANY  
1024 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Selling Agents for the  
LEATHEROID MFG. COMPANY

# AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

## THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

### COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The publication of the government crop report last week left cotton goods handlers with the impression that no abundant crop of cotton may be expected, and that high prices for cotton goods will continue for some time to come. There has been some easing in price of gray goods and sheetings, due to the continued offerings from second hands and a readjustment of contracts for late delivery by holders whose finished goods are not moving rapidly. Prices on many cloths still rule very high and there is nothing at present to indicate any lessening while government and export demands continue as active as they are now.

Orders for wash goods and white goods for spring have come in a moderate way and gingham are being freely ordered for spring at very high prices. Government orders for duck will doubtless continue to come in for it is known that the army needs have not been fully supplied.

Prices of finished goods have stiffened since the government crop report was issued. Towards the close of last week, prices on some standard lines of prints were advanced to 12 1-2 cents and certain lines of bleached sheetings were moved up 2 1-2 cents per yard. Where brown goods are concerned, the advances made during July were sustained. There is little change in the dress goods situation. Some of the larger mills are refusing orders for spring and are selling only what goods they have in stock. Other mills are selling their goods on a sliding scale of prices in which advances are a feature. In either case, however, the mills reserve the right to limit the quantity of goods which they will deliver, depending on the possible inability to secure the yarns necessary to fill the contracts.

There are many men in the cotton goods trade who believe that the constant references to peace mean that peace is on the way. They argue that where there is so much smoke there is bound to be some fire. Very few of them will risk a guess as to when peace may be expected to come, but there is a growing belief that it will come before much longer and that it will come just as suddenly as the war came. It is generally believed that the coming of peace will make the present era of prosperity seem tame. Peace will find the mills and manufacturers of the country well supplied with orders and will find a shortage of raw materials for the filling of the orders on hand. Retailers as a rule are keeping up their stocks, but few of them are overstocked. Jobbers are holding fair sized stocks, but in some cases it is evident that jobbers stocks are very low.

The print cloth division of the market remained unchanged during the week. There was some trade from second hands in a limited degree, but aside from this there was no activity. Buyers showed very

little interest in offerings and sellers continued to sit tight. Prices are, as a rule, holding firm. With the mills having large orders on their hands, and the tightness of the cotton yarn market, there is small chance that prices will soften until a break has taken place somewhere else.

In spite of the high prices, the export demand for cotton goods continues brisk. Every week finds foreign buyers coming into the market. There is still a good call for goods from the Scandinavian countries, although shipping to these countries is not going on as fast as buyers would like to see it.

Mexico is reported as taking large quantities of goods both by land and water, and from all indications it would seem that this buying will continue for a long time. While Cuba is in the market at present, no large quantities of goods are being taken. Some large business is being done with Central America, though the buying is about on a par with that of the former demand.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Brown drills, std.	At value..
Sheetings, So. std.	At value..
3-yard, 48x48s	At value..
4-yard, 56x60s	At value..
4-yard, 48x48s	At value..
5-yard, 48x48s	At value..
Denims, 9-ounce	At value..
Denims, 2-20s	At value..
Selkirk, 8-oz. d.k.	Withdrawn..
Oliver, extra 8-oz.	Withdrawn..
Tallassee, 8-oz.	Withdrawn..
Hartford, 8-oz.	Withdrawn..
Woodbry, sail dk.	Withdrawn..
Mt. Ver'n, wide dk.	Withdrawn..
Alexander, oz. dk.	Withdrawn..
Tickig, 8-oz.	At value..
Standard prints	At value..
Standard gingham	At value..
Dress gingham	At value..

Irvin Cobb says he knows an Irishman who once heard a sermon on the subject of the Judgment Day. The priest told of the hour when the trumpet shall blow and all peoples of all climes and all ages shall be gathered before the Seat of God to be judged according to their deeds done in the flesh.

After the sermon the Irishman sought out the pastor and said:

"Father, do you really think that on the Judgment Day everybody will be there?"

The priest said, "That is my understanding."

"Will Cain and Abel be there?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And David and Goliath—will they both be there?"

"That is my information and belief."

"And Brian Boru and Oliver Cromwell will be there?"

"Assuredly they will be present."

"And the A. O. H.'s and A. P. A.'?"

"I am quite positive they will all be there together."

"Father," said the parishioner, "there'll be little judgin' done the first day!"

LOOM-LUBRIK

TWISTER RING GREASE

NON-FLUID OIL

MYCO GREASE SIZE

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

60 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

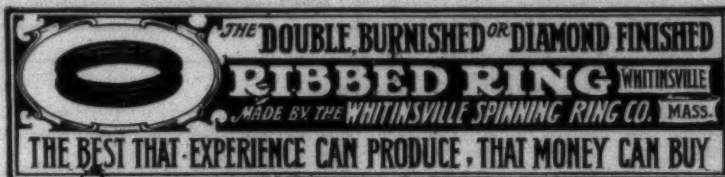
### TAPE DRIVES

Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE  
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST  
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



### St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



### HOLDS THE FIBRE ON THE YARN

When you use SIZOL you will notice that it is clean under the loom. SIZOL prevents shedding and also makes the warps stronger and more pliable.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

### THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

S. C. THOMAS,  
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,  
Mount Olive, N. C.

## BOSSON & LANE

### Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in the cotton yarn market continued very dull last week, with only a very scattered business. The demand was very light and where yarns were wanted it was usually for government work. Prices are somewhat softer especially on carded knitting and weaving yarns. The better grades of knitting yarns are in better shape and combed yarns are holding their own. Most manufacturers will not need yarns for the next 60 to 90 days and the prevailing prices offer them no temptation to buy in anticipation of future needs.

Carded knitting yarns were reported very quiet and most knitters are thought to be well covered. Prices are irregular and a great variation is seen in quotations. Business is scattered and some houses reported no business worth speaking of while others reported a fair volume of business. The demand for 28s to 30s is better than for the coarser numbers.

The demand for combed yarns seems to hold up well and they are by far firmer than other yarns. Prices have held up well. Single combed yarns have been in fairly good demand by hosiery manufacturers and there is a fairly good demand for mercerized yarns.

Weaving yarns continue very dull, with very little inquiry. Many dealers say they do not anticipate any improvement in the demand for several weeks. The weaving mills who buy in the Philadelphia district, with the exception of those operating on government work, are having a very dull time at present, and are not interested in buying yarns.

## Southern Single Skeins.

4s.....40	20s.....44	—45
6s.....40	22s.....45	—
8s.....41	24s.....46	—
10s.....42	26s.....50	—
12s.....43	30s.....51	—
14s.....43½	40s.....62	—
16s.....44		
24s.....64	70s.....1.15	—
26s.....65	80s.....1.35	—
28s.....65		

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s.....41	24s.....47	—
6s.....41	26s.....48	—
8s.....41½	30s.....51	—52
10s.....42	30c.....62	—63
12s.....42	40s.....63	—65
14s.....42	50s.....83	—
20s.....42		

## Southern Single Chain Warps.

8s.....42	22s.....45	—
10s.....42	24s.....46	—
12s.....42	26s.....50	—
14s.....44	30s.....53	—
16s.....44	40s.....65	—

## Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s.....42	24s.....48	—
10s.....42½	26s.....49	—
12s.....43	30s.....51	—
14s.....43	40s.....64	—65
16s.....43	50s.....83	—
20s.....43		

## Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones.

8s.....41½	22s.....47½	—
10s.....42	24s.....47½	—
12s.....42½	26s extra 53½	—
14s.....44	30s.....54	—
16s.....44½	40s.....63	—
18s.....45	50s.....83	—
20s.....46½	22s colors 51	—52
22s.....47		

## Two-Ply Combed Parler Skeins.

12s.....50	30s.....66	—
14s.....52	36s.....71	—
16s.....54	40s.....76	—
18s.....46	50s.....82	—
20s.....61	60s.....92	—
22s.....63	80s.....1.05	—

## A. M. Law & Co

Spartanburg, S. C.

## BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

## SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeille Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	..
American Spinning Co., S. C.	130	..
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	30	..
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	114	..
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	115	125
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	..
Brandon Mills, S. C.	83	86
Brogan Mills, S. C.	47	..
Cabarrus C. Mills, N. C.	98	102
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	98	102
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	105	108
Clinton Mfg. Co., S. C.	117	..
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	..
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	110	..
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	120	125
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	92	100
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	..
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	75
Drayton Mills, S. C.	45	50
Duncan Mills, S. C.	99	102
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	225	..
Easley Cot Mills, S. C.	35	..
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	172	..
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	75	83
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	80
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com	95	101
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	95	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	101
Gluck Mills, S. C.	60	..
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	..
Greenwood Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	..
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	150	..
Grendel Mills, S. C.	175	250
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	145	..
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	115	..
Highland Park Mfg. Co., N. C.	101	..
Inman Mills, S. C.	135	145
Inman Mills, S. C.	100	..
Jackson Mills, S. C.	89	93
Judson Mills, S. C.	150	..
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	100
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pf	145	..
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	75	..
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	100	105
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	100	110
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	100	110
Loray Mills, N. C., com	125	131
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd	125	135
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	100	110
Mariboro Mills, S. C.	100	110
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	..
Monarch Cotton Mills, S. C.	147	160
Newberry Cot Mills, S. C.	220	..
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	110	..
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	85	..
Oconee Mills, common	102	105
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	103	105
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	..
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	105	..
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	118	125
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	160	..
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	122½	..
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	..
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	125	..
Saxon Mills, S. C.	55	57½
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	140	..
Spartan Mills, S. C.	70	..
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	270	300
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	90	95
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	15	20
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd	100	..
Victor-Monaghan M. Co., pf	93	95
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	65	..
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	103	..
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	62	..
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	10	..
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd	110	125
Watts Mills, S. C.	106	..
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	65	70
Wiscasset Mills, S. C.	93	95
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	100	..
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com	135	..
Woodside C. Mills, pfd.		
Woodside C. Mills, guar'd.		
W. S. ray Cotton Mills		

When Victor Herbert's last child was born to him, a friend congratulated the famous musician and said: "I suppose your life just now, Herbert, is one grand sweet song?" "Well, not that exactly," answered Herbert. "It's more like an opera; full of grand marches with loud calls for the author every night."—Ex.

## MACHINERY SPECIALTIES

LINKING WARPERS      BALLING WARPERS  
 BALLING ATTACHMENTS      BEAMING WARPERS  
 WARP SUPPLIES      BEAMERS  
 WARP DYEING MACHINES

COCKER MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

Over 200 Representative Mills of the South are Equipped  
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We make special starches adapted to every requirement of cotton manufacture. Let us show you how to improve your process by the use of starch which is adapted to your particular work.

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SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

# Starch



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## RAWHIDE LOOM PICKERS

Are made of buffalo hide which it is necessary to dampen to render pliable. This moisture dries out slowly but we carry a large stock of pickers so that orders for standard styles are filled with thoroughly seasoned pickers.



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### Drawing Frames For Sale.

Six heads Whitin Drawing in first class condition, six deliveries each, with new Indian Orchard Metallic Rolls, 12-inch coils. Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

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### Greer Mill Boy Seriously Hurt.

Clarence Putman, 14 years old, recently employed in the Greer Manufacturing Co.'s plant, was seriously injured, while trying to swing a southbound through freight, while the train was passing through the yards of the military encampment at Paris. The accident was viewed by perhaps 25 soldiers. The boy was carried to the Greenville city hospital by Sheriff Rector, reaching there in a precarious condition. First reports were that the boy had died before reaching the hospital, but this was found to be incorrect.

### Exports of Cotton Smallest in Years.

New Orleans, La.—Exports of American cotton during the trade year ending July 31 last were the smallest in years, according to statistics announced by H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange. The total exports was 6,731,046 bales against 6,231,094 last year and 8,541,908 two years ago. Four years ago—the year preceding the war—total cotton exports reached 9,184,840 bales.

The scarcity of cotton on this side of the water and the exceeding high prices demanded for ocean freight room, were accepted by the trade as the principal reasons for the decrease in the export movement.

### Stole From Mill.

John Willis, Paul Veach, Bryson Henry, Oss Myers and Tom Mack of Gastonia, N. C., were sentenced in recorder's court for larceny. They drew sentences as follows. John Willis six months, Bryson Henry and Paul Veach five months each, and Oss Myers and Tom Mack three months each.

It is alleged that they had stolen from the warehouses of the Avon Mills a large quantity of hosiery. Officers had found some of the stolen property in the possession of each one of the defendants. Willis having the most of it in his house. Fifteen or twenty witnesses testified that the men had been selling the goods. Willis is the oldest of the party, being about twenty-six years of age. He is married and has two children. The other defendants are between the ages of seventeen and twenty. All the defendants appealed.

### The Truth About American Dyes.

(Continued from Page 9.)

stuffs, however, are as yet much limited in kind; only a few of the any different dyes are as yet made; the selection being limited and determined by manufacturing conditions. Those dyes capable of being readily made have naturally come on the market first to meet the urgent demand of the trade for colored goods. So when it is simply a question of either dyeing a red color on cotton with Congo Red or not dyeing it red at all, the trade will take Congo Red for its color, whatever may be its limitations with respect to fastness.—J. M. M. in Color Trade Journal.

### BRADFORD SOLUBLE GREASE



Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.



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Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear—More Efficient than Either.

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Link-Belt Silent Chain makes electric motor drives easy to install on old machines, and transmits all the power to the machine. Wide ranges of speed ratios are available, utilizing standard speed motors in most Silent Chain Drives.

Write for Data Book No. 125, which explains Silent Chain Drives fully, and shows how to figure them, and determine prices.

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## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

### Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### Carding and Spinning Help.

You that are looking for a healthy place to live apply to G. A. Lay, Supt. Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C. He is needing carding and spinning room help, pay spinners 15c per side, speeder hands 8 1-2c per hank on 5 1-4 hank roving.

**WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.**

### Card Room Help Wanted For Night Work.

We can use a few card room hands on night work. Pay card hands 18c per hank. Good slubber, intermediate and speeder hands can make from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per night. Good comber hands can make \$12 and \$13 per week. We are fair and considerate with our help, and will advance transportation to good reliable people. New mill. New houses. Good schools and churches. Fine water and healthy place to live. Address,

T. R. Morton, Night Supt.,  
Bibb Mfg. Co.,  
Porterdale, Ga.

### Help Wanted.

For the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., weavers for fifty light duck looms. Also spinners, spoolers, and winder hands. The best wages of any mill in Georgia.

### Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write T. A. Shipp, Supt. Tarboro, N. C.

### Twisters For Sale.

our Twisters in good condition, 144 spindles each. 3 3-4 gauge, 2 3-4 rings, 6-inch traverse. Can be seen in action in N. C. mill. Address N. C., care Textile Bulletin.

### WANTED.

**TWO OR THREE GOOD SPEEDER HANDS AND INTERMEDIATE HANDS. GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$1.75 TO \$2.40 PER DAY. NO NIGHT WORK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY.**

ALSO,

**TWO OR THREE WARP OR FILLING DOFFERS. PAY FROM \$1.60 TO \$2.00 PER DAY. APPLY IN PERSON, OR WRITE TO A. T. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT, B. P. HOWE, OVERSEER OF SPINNING, OR R. L. HOWE, OVERSEER OF CARDING.**

### For Sale.

Three model 6, 100 spindle Foster Winders, second hand, but now in use and can be seen running. Do good work on numbers 4's to 14's. Reason for wishing to sell, going on to finer numbers. Tubing spindles can be attached. Will sell cheap and give early delivery. Address, Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Operatives Wanted. Can use a few good frame hands, doffers and spinners. Good wages paid every Friday. Healthy place to live and railroad center. Pay 20 cents per side on Spinning. Doffing \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Frame hands make from \$10.00 to \$14.00 per week.

Address  
Geo. F. Brietz,  
Superintendent  
Selma Cotton Mill,  
Selma, N. C.



WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1910.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Held last position three years. Am a young man of good morals and can furnish good references as to ability and experience. Can get results. Address 1911.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now filling position as overseer of carding in one of the most successful mills of the South and only desire to change for larger position. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1913.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Experienced on all classes of yarns from 4's to 80's with special experience on fine combed yarns. Address No. 1916.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now running carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change to spinning. Am a married man with 18 years experience in spinning. Age 28, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 1917.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had considerable experience in making yarns, both single and double carded yarns, either white or colored, single or ply. Also left hand twist single yarns, warps, tubes, skeins. Am an expert carder and spinner. Address 1918.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on carding and combing and now employed in one of the most successful mills in the South as overseer of carding, but prefer to change. Can furnish high-class references. Address No. 1919.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent, but want to change. Can furnish good references and am a practical mill man. Address No. 1920.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of yarn mill. Have been overseer of carding and combing for six years. Age 34, married, can get best results and furnish good references. Address 1921.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 1922.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am especially strong on yarn and duck. Strictly sober and eager to

get a position in a mill that appreciates the service of a reliable and competent man. Address 1923.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience with steam, water and electricity. Have three hands for mill besides myself. Best references from present and former employers. Address No. 1924.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent and have held same satisfactory for four years but desire to secure a larger mill. Have textile education and also have long practical experience and get results. Address No. 1926.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Ten years experience on duck, drills, towels, damask, etc. Now employed but desire to change for better salary, can handle any size job and give references. Address 1927.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can obtain good results. Married, age 31. Good references. Address No. 1928.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on all kinds of goods including dobby work, and can do designing, beaming and slashing. Can get results and can furnish good references. Address 1929.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Age 46, married. Can furnish high class references. Address 1930.

WANT position as master mechanic in cotton mill. Can give A 1 reference as to my ability in the economical handling of steam and electric plants. At present unemployed. Address No. 1931.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been overseer for 15 years and at present employed but for good reason prefer to change. Married, strictly sober. Good references. Held one job 20 years. Address 1933.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of a medium size yarn mill, where quality-quantity, and the mill kept in first class condition would be appreciated. Am especially experienced on combed yarns, 14's to 12's, have 19 years' experience in mill. Six years as overseer, two years as superintendent. Also have diploma from the I. C. S. of Scranton, Pa. Am at present employed as superintendent of 15,000 spindle mill on combed yarns. Married, age 31; references from past and present employers. Address No. 1934.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as second hand and overseer

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most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today. One Corporation in your vicinity placed order for 175 equipments.

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of weaving and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1936.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am considered an expert on carding and spinning. Am now filling position as superintendent of small mill, but desire to change for a larger salary. Address No. 1937.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent of fancy mill and have had long practical experience on plain, dobby and jacquard goods. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1938.

WANT position as engineer or as machinist. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1942.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman in large shop at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have had 12 years experience in mill work. Age 34, married, References furnished. Address No. 1943.

WANT position as carder or as carder and spinner. Can furnish reference from good mills in North Carolina. Can also furnish reference from present employers and can change on short notice. Can get the goods. Married, strictly sober. Address No. 1945.



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## PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1916 Southern mills consumed 675,731 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. All the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Commissioner,

Southern Railway System, Room 129, Washington, D. C.

## COTTON WASTE VALUE

### Value of Card Strips Increased

Waste Buyers offer higher prices for Card Strips taken off by the DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPER the only apparatus that separates the dirt from the Card Strips, and leaves them CLEAN and FLUFFY.

### Value of Card Strips Reduced

Card Strips badly matted and "flocked" with the dirt left in are of much less value to the Waste Buyer.

Write for price and particulars of the Dustless Card Stripper.

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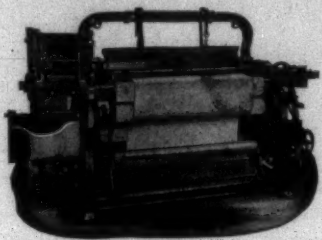
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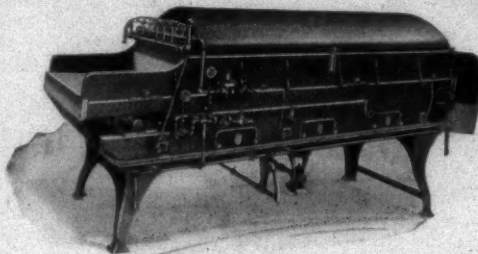
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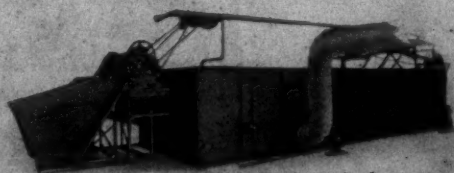
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